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instructions as to the examination of their discharges. This examination will apply to second and third class passengers destined to the United States and Honolulu.

"3. Those aliens who can prove an established domicile in the United States and those in transit through that country shall be exempt from this examination. Charges for this examination will be collected of the passenger at the rate of 60 sen to 1 yen for each person."

JAVA.

Cholera at Samarang.

Consul Rairden at Batavia reports: The port of Samarang was officially declared infected with cholera September 17, 1912.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague.

Passed Asst. Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports as follows:

At Manila during the week ended September 28, 1912, there were reported 2 fatal cases of plague, and at Iloilo during the week ended September 21, 1912, 1 fatal case.

PLAGUE IN MANILA.

During the week ended September 28 two cases of plague occurred in Manila. One of these was in the person of a Filipino who was a driver of a private carromata. The patient lived in the loft of a stable located in a lumberyard at the corner of Magdalena and Salazar Streets. This address is located approximately five blocks from the nearest human case heretofore reported. Large numbers of bedbugs were taken from the bed upon which the patient slept and forwarded to the laboratory, with negative results in the examination for plague bacilli. The neighbors reported enormous numbers of rats in the lumberyard, but no dead rats were found. On account of the great number of logs piled up in the lumberyard and on account of the garbage which has been thrown promiscuously among them, this place has afforded an excellent harboring place for rats. The neighborhood in which the case occurred is a particularly insanitary one, and it presents many difficulties in the way of enforcing garbage and other sanitary regulations.

The second case died on September 28. The patient was a Chinaman, a clerk, who worked on San Jacinto Street, lived on Misericordia Street, and died in the mission hospital on Azcarraga Street, where his case was diagnosed as malarial fever. During his stay in the hospital he had no cough or expectoration, but at the necropsy a typical broncho-plague pneumonia was found, the diagnosis having since been confirmed by laboratory methods. The only enlarged glands were located in the epibronchial region. A most careful search was made for enlarged glands in other parts of the body, but without success, so that it would appear that this was a case of primary pneumonic plague.

The last infected rat was caught in Manila on September 7. Since that date nearly 3,000 additional rats have been caught in the vicinity of where human and rat cases have occurred and other suspected localities, but so far with entirely negative results. Only 3 plague-infected rats have so far been found in Manila.

Total plague in Manila to date, 9 cases, with 9 deaths.

PLAGUE IN ILOILO.

The last human case of plague in Iloilo occurred on September 16. In spite of the constant rat catching no cases of rodent plague have been found.

Total plague in Iloilo to date, 9 cases, with 9 deaths.

PORTO RICO.

Plague Situation.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

Rats examined Oct. 19 to 26, 1912.

Place.	Rats examined.	Found plague infected.
All Porto Rico.....	1,764	None.
San Juan municipality:		
San Juan.....	82	Do.
Puerta de Tierra.....	26	Do.
Santurce.....	208	Do.

A summary of the plague situation to October 19, 1912, including human and rodent cases, reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 25,816; rats found infected, 63; human cases, 56; deaths, 36.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar—Cholera—Examination of Rats.

Consul Vining reports that during the two weeks ended September 30, 1912, there were reported in Mwera district, Zanzibar, 6 cases of cholera, with 3 deaths.

During the same period 3,364 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Quarantine at Italian Ports Against Zanzibar Removed.

The measures declared in force August 15, 1912, at Italian ports against Zanzibar on account of cholera were canceled October 7, 1912.

MOVEMENTS OF INFECTED VESSELS.¹

CHOLERA.

Russian vessel, Nagasaki, Japan, August 10 and 13, 1912, 2 cases of cholera in personnel of vessel. (Name of vessel and its itinerary not given.)

Otaru Maru, Nagasaki, Japan, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera in crew.

Kuchinotsu, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, 1 case of cholera on board.

Yokohama Maru, Moji, Japan, August 21, 1912, from Hongkong, August 13, via Shanghai August 18, 1 case of cholera in the person of a first-class passenger; August 29, another case on board.

¹ Reported since July 1, 1912.